

## Turkey denies U.S. buildup for Gulf

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Monday denied a West German press report that the United States had sent extra warplanes here for possible intervention in the Iran-Iraq war. A senior government official said some F-111 bombers were currently in Turkey for a routine bombing exercise at a base near Konya, central Anatolia. Referring to a report in the West German weekly *Der Spiegel* that three squadrons of planes were here to prepare for possible intervention in the Gulf, he said: "It's not true." The official said the F-111s were flying from the giant Incirlik Base in southern Turkey where two squadrons of the 401st tactical fighter wing are permanently based. These changed last year to F-16 Fighting Falcons from F-4 Phantoms, meaning an increase to 48 from 36 aircraft since a squadron of Falcons comprises 24. The official would not say how long the F-111s would be in Turkey.

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## Gulf war escalation worries Saudis

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia Monday voiced concern over recent military developments in the region and said it would use all its potential to defend its territory. Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Shaer quoted King Fahd as saying after a regular cabinet meeting: "There is no doubt the current military events (are) a source of concern," the official Saudi Press Agency reported. "The situation has negative impacts on the security and stability of the region," King Fahd said. The Saudi monarch was apparently referring to recent escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, with Iranian forces launching attacks on Basra, Iraq's second largest city. "Although our policy is not to cause any damage to any country in the region we would defend our holy cities and territories using all the potential we have," King Fahd was quoted as saying.

## Rifai meets with audit bureau chief

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday received the audit bureau president Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas and discussed a number of issues related to revising the bureau's law with the aim of developing its work. Also on Monday Mr. Rifai received the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) President Sami Al Rashid. During the meeting they discussed a number of issues related to the ADC affairs.

## Shepherd finds 26 kg of opium

AMMAN (Petra) — A shepherd has found 26 kilograms of unprocessed opium which were buried east of Mafrqa city. The concerned authorities have started investigations into the matter.

## Abdul Meguid meets Jordanian students

CAIRO (Petra) — The Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Dr. Esmat Abdul Meguid, on Monday met a delegation of students from the University of Jordan who are currently on a visit to Cairo. During the meeting Dr. Abdul Meguid explained the principles and goals of Egypt's foreign policy which is based on support of Arab causes. He also spoke about the development of close relations between Jordan and Egypt, praising the continuing coordination between His Majesty King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak.

## Envoy says U.S. seeks Gulf stability

CAIRO (R) — U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Frank Wisner said Monday that Washington's arms sale to Iran had been a one-time affair and his country sought stability in the Gulf region. "We want there to be an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. We want stability in the Gulf and we particularly want our friends in this region, this country, one of our best friends, to be secure," Mr. Wisner said.

## Nigerian leader not to attend OIC summit

LAGOS (R) — Nigerian leader General Ibrahim Babangida, whose country is sharply divided over membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), will not attend the group's summit next week in Kuwait, an official spokesman said Monday.

## Bologna blast trial adjourned

BOLOGNA, Italy (AP) — The trial of 20 people charged with the bombing of the Bologna train station opened Monday with a brief procedural discussion and then was adjourned until March 2. Only two of the defendants charged in the Aug. 2, 1980, bombing that killed 85 and wounded 200 were in court.

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## Iraq says sizeable Iranian attack on Basra repelled

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday its forces had repelled a sizeable overnight Iranian attack south east of Basra, inflicting heavy losses and preventing the Iranians from gaining territory.

A High Command communiqué said eight Iranian Revolutionary Guards brigades launched the attack at 7:30 p.m. Sunday night (1630 GMT Sunday) against positions held by three Iraqi brigades south east of Fish Lake, 10 kilometres from Basra — Iraq's second largest city with a population of one million.

The communiqué said: "Our forces remained steadfast in their positions harvesting the constant waves of the attacking forces (and) having full control of the battlefield."

The communiqué said the Iranians were continuing their attacks although they had only 30,000 to 40,000 men of the Revolutionary Guards left of the force which initiated the attack. It did not say how many there were

originally.

The communiqué said Iraqi warplanes flew 390 sorties in support of ground forces and against Iranian troops, while helicopter gunships flew 166 combat missions.

It said the warplanes attacked the Iranian towns and cities of Dezful, Tabriz, Esfahan, Qom, Kermanshah (Bakhtaran), Shahab (Islamabad Gharb) and a military camp and ammunition depots in the north western town of Saqqez.

It said Iraqi naval units destroyed and sank an Iranian command ship, without giving further details.

Residents of Basra said the government was assisting people wanting to seek safety outside the range of Iranian artillery, which

was bombed the city of one million population almost daily for several months.

Diplomats in Baghdad said foreign companies had temporarily most of their staff to the capital.

President Saddam Hussein presided over a joint meeting Sunday night of the Revolutionary Command Council and the regional command of the ruling Baath Party.

The Iraqi News Agency INA said they discussed the fighting on the central and southern war fronts and analysed military and political aspects of the battles.

It was Mr. Hussein's second major review of the fighting in two nights.

INA said he talked by telephone Sunday night with King Hussein and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak.

The Iraqi leader "reaffirmed Iraq's ability to destroy the evil intentions of Iranian rulers against Iraq..." the agency reported.

On the southern front, Brig.-Gen. Abed Shmarai Al Rabbat, a divisional commander

with the Third Army Corps defending Basra, said Iraqi troops had "completed their preparations to destroy the Iranian forces, which thought they were able to threaten the independence of Iraq."

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Brig. Rabbat said his troops Sunday night repulsed three Iranian attempts to break through their defences east of Basra.

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## White House reportedly ignored string of warnings about Iran arms sales

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The New York Times Monday published a secret staff report of the Senate Intelligence Committee which said the White House ignored a year-long string of warnings about its arms sales to Iran.

The newspaper quotes the report as saying the Reagan administration was given a number of internal warnings that the arms sales were based on faulty information, dependent on unreliable middlemen and likely to fall short of intended goals.

The report concluded the administration violated several laws and procedures for monitoring undercover operations, the newspaper said.

The document has not been made public officially. President Reagan had urged previously that the committee make its report public.

The New York Times quoted David Holliday, a spokesman for the committee, as saying the disclosure of the contents of the report was irresponsible.

He said some staff members objected to the report because they felt its conclusions were not supported by the evidence and because there were inaccuracies in it. He declined to identify the inaccuracies.

Mr. Holliday told the newspaper the intelligence committee is rewriting the report and would turn it over to the Senate Select Committee investigating the affair.

The report details warnings to the White House by former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and others that the Iran venture was risky.

It says Mr. McFarlane warned in December 1981 that the initiative was not working and that Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian who acted as middleman in the deal, "could not be trusted."

The report also said the intelligence committee has "obtained no specific evidence" that anyone beyond former National Security Adviser John Poindexter and his dismissed aide, Lt.-Col. Oliver North, knew of the controversial "plan to... divert Iranian arms profits to the contra

rebels of Nicaragua.

But the report says the committee cannot rule out the possibility that higher-up officials knew of the plan, the newspaper reported.

Investigations into the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran and diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels start in earnest next month and are expected to take up most of 1987.

The probe into the deal, first revealed two months ago, is being conducted by two Watergate-type special committees in Congress, an independent prosecutor and President Reagan's own review board.

They are looking at various aspects of the sale of weapons to Iran through Israeli middlemen and the funneling of some of the proceeds to help the U.S.-backed contra rebels fighting to topple the leftist Nicaraguan government.

The various investigations are progressing as follows:

The presidential review board named by Mr. Reagan to investigate the role of his National Security Council will be the first to finish. The executive order establishing the board, headed by former Texas Sen. John Tower, gave it until Jan. 29 to complete its work.

A spokesman said the board, with a staff of about 15, had talked to about 25 people and would perhaps talk to 25 more before writing its report and delivering it to Mr. Reagan, who has promised to make it public.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, chairman of the special Senate committee, has said his panel is expected to take until autumn to complete its probe.

Congressman Lee Hamilton, chairman of the special House of Representatives committee, has given no timetable for his inquiries.

The independent prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, is still getting organized, and has no deadline to

set up a grand jury by the end of this month, to be presided over by a U.S. district court judge.

The jury members will meet behind closed doors to hear any evidence that Mr. Walsh turns up and vote to issue indictments if he finds any criminal wrongdoing.

The Senate and House special committees are still in the formative stages. Both committees have agreed to try to avoid simultaneous hearings, and none are planned until mid-February.

Meanwhile sources said Sunday that the White House panel examining the scandal has been frustrated in obtaining some of the information it needs and may ask for more time.

Herbert Hetu, spokesman for the Special Review Board, did not know whether the board would ask for an extension of its Jan. 29 deadline.

But Hetu conceded there are "compelling reasons why we might need one."

A source familiar with the investigation, speaking on condition he not be identified, predicted a decision would be made early this week, probably by Tuesday.

## Ecevit: Turkey is still undemocratic

ANKARA (R) — Former Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit, facing a jail term for making political speeches, said Monday Turkey was still undemocratic and effectively under military control.

Talking to reporters after a solidarity visit to him by members of the Democratic Left Party (DLP), which is headed by his wife Rahsan, Mr. Ecevit said Turkey would never be seen as a country under civilian rule while the 1982 constitution was in effect.

"My opinion is that Turkey not only is an undemocratic country but also is not under civilian rule," Mr. Ecevit said.

The military toppled a civilian

government in 1980, returning government to civilians, with the new constitution, after November 1983 elections.

Mr. Ecevit, three times prime minister in the 1970's, said that while some military leaders were not keen to become involved in affairs of state "with this condition they are forced to get involved in politics."

Mr. Ecevit was sentenced in his absence to a jail term of 11 months and 20 days by a court at the western town of Bornova last month for violating a ban on his involvement in party politics during a by-election campaign.

He criticised state radio and television (TRT) for calling him a convict in its news reports and said it should have made clear what his previous convictions were.

Mr. Ecevit was twice jailed during military rule between 1980-83 for violating restrictions on former politicians.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## GNP for 1986 rises to JD 1918.4m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Gross National Product (GNP) in Jordan was estimated at JD 1918.4 million at market prices in 1986, Director General of the General Statistics Department Abdul Hadi Alawin said on Monday. Dr. Alawin added that the GNP for the year 1985 was JD 1849.2 million, which included JD 256 million of net income from investments abroad. Dr. Alawin added that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) dropped from 131.5 per cent in November 1985 to 131.3 per cent in November 1986, a decrease of 2 per cent.

## Cabinet okays training, exchange accord

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved a programme for the exchange of expertise and the training of technicians between Jordan and Egypt. The agreement for the programme was signed in Cairo on Dec. 25, 1986.

## Jordan to attend Arab council meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the 42nd meeting of the Arab economic and social council due to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Feb. 9 at ministerial level. The council is expected to discuss a number of subjects including a general report on the Arab economy over the past year, a working paper on trade links among Arab states and means of promoting this trade and recommendations passed by the general Arab conference on trade. The meetings are expected to last three days.

## GUVS to set up park in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has embarked on constructing a public entertainment park on a 10-dunum plot of land in Zarqa. The project is expected to cost JD 250,000.

## Zarqa starts work on education offices

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has started constructing a new building to house the Department of Education in Zarqa Governorate. The project, expected to cost JD 250,000 is being implemented on a 1,500 square metre plot of land next to the government hospital. When completed, the complex will house offices and conference halls.



**MILITARY MATTERS:** Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (second from left), confers in his office Monday with Lieutenant General Jovan Matovic, an envoy of the Yugoslav defence minister. The meeting was attended by Army Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb (far left) and Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan, Todor Bojadzievski. The Yugoslav envoy, who arrived Sunday, is expected to meet other Jordanian officials before his departure on Wednesday.

## Jordan's test tube embryos doing well

By Sa'd G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Four test-tube babies are expected to be born within the next few months in the first-ever such medical event in the Kingdom, one gynaecologist said Monday.

The doctor, a member of a Jordanian team of gynaecologists who have initiated and performed the project, said that two sets of twin embryos were developing well under close medical supervision.

The two women are in a very good condition and embryo genesis — the formation and development of the fetus — was encouraging and going ahead as planned, added the gynaecologist who asked not to be quoted by name until the four

babies have been born. To date, developments have been good and we expect the births to take place on schedule, he said. He declined to give the exact date of the expected birth of the two sets of twins who have undergone the same stages of development under the supervision of a fully-equipped centre especially set up for invitro fertilisation operations.

"As far as the four embryos are concerned, the two cases are developing positively but we cannot reveal any further information until the births have taken place," the doctor said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

The medical team on the project will hold lectures and present research on their unique experiment in the Kingdom at a general medical congress which is due to be held in Amman during March, the gynaecologist said.

Invitro fertilisation has been developed world-wide over the past decade with traditional religious opposition declining over the years, especially in developing countries.

Several Arab countries have made substantial progress in this field and many test-tube babies have been born through invitro fertilisation, the most effective means for sterile couples to have children.

The first Iraqi test-tube infant recently blew out his first birthday candle. The infant's mother, Mrs. Maha Zahed, had three artificial inseminations before she gave birth to Islam. Forty-eight hours after the third artificial insemination, Mrs. Zahed was pregnant. Successful test-tube baby experiments have also been performed in Kuwait and other Arab countries.

## Aid fund to increase budget to JD 4.5m

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Aid Fund (NAF) started its operations earlier this month after enforcing laws and regulations approved by the fund's board of directors in November, 1986. NAF Director General Mohammad Aj Suqour said on Monday.

Dr. Suqour explained that the fund was established to cater for poor and needy people in the country and to develop prequalification programmes designed to help people rely on themselves to earn their income.

Dr. Suqour said that the fund's JD 800,000 budget will be increased to JD 4.5 million. This increase is to be achieved through a government allocation of JD 3 million in the 1987 state budget and by transferring all social service tax revenues to the fund's

country's imports of basic commodities and other supplies, leaving little room for their export-import oriented deals.

According to official estimates, imports for the public sector carried by private agencies and companies reached JD 250 million in 1986.

"If the private sector importers were taking a commission between five to eight per cent on securing the JD 250 million supplies for the public sector (the government), such a company for counter trade transactions would have been a strong blow to our role and businesses," said a seasoned businessman who has been in charge of large imports for the government for 10 years.

According to the July announcement, the projected company's success would have determined whether or not its operations might expand to cover the private sector's import-export affairs.

Another key private sector figure contended that his colleagues would not have minded if the proposed public company's operations were confined to covering Jordan's public sector exports.

"We are not concerned about

organising the exports of the potash company for example," said the businessman who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"Not set up to compete"

But the senior ministry official said: "The company was only a means to serve and increase Jordan's exports, rather than in compete with the private sector. However, we had to reverse our decision, which had already been approved, since the private sector fought hard to block the initiative."

The company, with an estimated paid up capital of between JD 300,000 to JD 1 million, was to have been financed on an equal footing by the eight public parties involved in it. The eight sides were: the Supply Ministry, the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), the Arab Potash Company (APC), the agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO), the Jordan National Shipping Line (JNLL), the Ministry of Industry's Trade Centres Corporation and both the civil and military consumers corporations.

Speaking about the forms of assistance provided by the fund, Dr. Suqour said that it provides monthly stipends to needy people, emergency assistance and vocational and physical prequalification. On the vocational prequalification, Dr. Suqour said the fund extends those eligible with loans after training them in an income generating trade in order to establish their own business in an effort to make them self-reliant.

Dr. Suqour said that the fund will give needy families recurrent monthly assistance of JD 20 for the family supporter and JD 4 for each family member up to a maximum of five. Dr. Suqour added that the number of beneficiaries of the fund now stands at 9,000 families, but will increase in the future.

## Hawamdeh addresses Arab contracting talks in Morocco

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh on Monday stressed the necessity for Arabising contracts and mobilising Arab efforts and capacities to enable Arab contractors to compete with foreign ones.

Addressing the 2nd conference of Arab Contractors Federation (ACF), currently meeting in Casablanca, the minister said the volume of the contracts carried out in the Arab World by foreign contractors reveals the shortcoming in policies followed by Arab countries for offering contracts to foreigners instead of local contractors.

Mr. Hawamdeh called for achieving joint Arab work and for drawing up an integrated base for the construction and industrial sectors.

The minister also stressed the need to intensify and pursue efforts with Arab and Islamic funds to support the projects and activities of the ACF. He pointed out Jordan's efforts in the fields of building legislation and in drawing up the Kingdom's national building code. Mr. Hawamdeh further called on the federation to develop the conditions of Arab contractors to cope with developments in the cultural

economic and social fields and to invest Arab resources.

During its three-day meetings, the conference will review reports on the federation's administrative and financial performance and will discuss a request from the Egyptian contractors union to rejoin the federation. It will also study a proposal put forward by Jordan to establish a branch for the federation in Amman. The proposal was approved by the federation's executive board during its meeting Sunday.

Taking part in the conference are representatives of nine Arab countries: Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic, Libya, Iraq, Morocco and Palestine.

Jordan's delegation to the meeting is headed by chairman of the Jordan Contracting Association Ali Abu Al Ragheb.

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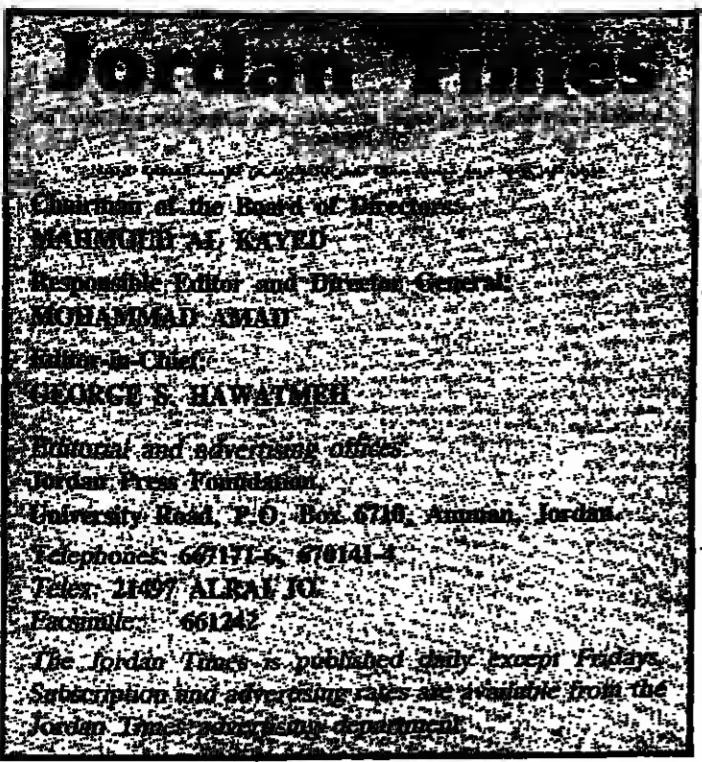
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## Sowing seeds of destruction

IRAN'S current attacks against Basra in the southern Gulf war front and at Sumar in the central sector may not be the "final offensive" that Tehran has long threatened, but they certainly look like one last attempt by the Tehran ayatollahs to achieve well-defined political objectives.

The first of these objectives is the widely accepted theory that Iran aims to disrupt preparations for the Islamic summit which is to be held in Kuwait later this month. Depending on the progress of the offensive, Iran would of course move from mere disruption to outright blackmail of the Islamic states attending the summit, particularly the host country, Kuwait, and the other members of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council. The choice of Basra as the focal point of the latest offensive is no coincidence. Kuwait is just down the road; Tehran reckons that Islamic leaders planning to attend the summit would have to revise their travel plans if the Iranian forces made so much as small inroads into Iraqi territory, or even if the Iranians simply fire at Iraqi positions. Why the ayatollahs should want to disrupt or threaten the Arab and Islamic states' meeting in Kuwait is something that observers and analysts do not want to spend too much time on at this stage. But evidently, the Iranian regime sees a strategic need in such manoeuvring, even at the heavy cost of tens of thousands of human lives and much suffering.

Another important objective of the new Iranian offensive seems to be an attempt to mask the serious cracks that are reported to have surfaced within Iranian leadership ranks lately. According to reports filtering out of Tehran, there has been a strong opposition voiced by senior mullahs and other groups inside Iran against the prolongation of the war. This opposition, the reports say, stems from growing doubts inside the ruling Islamic Revolutionary Party itself, about the country's ability to withstand the economic and social pressures of continued warfare. This opposition wants "victory" and not "martyrdom"; unless the regime's advocates of endless war could show some success on the ground, the so-called "moderates" would have to grow bolder and seek ways to end the war their own way.

More sinister objectives could be imputed to the recalcitrant leadership of Iran in order to explain its new offensives against Iraq. But, no matter how many reasons Ayatollah Khomeini has for continuing his mad war, the end result will doubtless be the same. He has sown the seeds of his own and his regime's destruction; there is no turning back. We only hope that this last attempt to massacre his own people and others will indeed be his last.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### *Al Ra'i: Knifing Israeli occupation*

EVERY day brings with it more evidence about the fact that co-existence between the Arab population and occupation rule is an impossible situation. The stabbing of two Zionist extremists in Arab Jerusalem reflects the Arab population's rejection of occupation and their total refusal to accept Israel's hegemony and domination of their destiny and their land. Israel has been striving to force the Arab population to accept Israel's rule and Israel's iron fist policy towards them. For Israel, co-existence means placing Arab territory and Arab future in the hands of the Zionists and depriving the Arabs of their basic rights and freedom. The stabbing of the two Zionists in Jerusalem is a natural reaction to Israel's continued presence by force in Arab land and Zionist arbitrary actions and repressive measures against the Arab population. The Arab population of Palestine who have had long experience about Israel's actions and measures are full of ideas for resisting occupation, and know well how to deal with the Israeli actions and atrocities. The Arab people of the occupied regions can show the Israelis how they repel aggression and how they resist occupation and defend their rights and their homeland.

#### *Al Dustour: Iran rejects U.N. peace call*

IT was not surprising at all to hear Iran renewing its rejection of the United Nations Security Council resolutions and the council's call for an end to the conflict with Iraq. Iran has been adamant in its position and has been refusing all bids for peace put forward by various organisations including the United Nations itself. Iran has been in the habit of reacting to United Nations calls for peace by defiantly declaring its hostile attitude towards the Arabs in general and its intention of occupying Iraqi territory in particular. Iran has been adopting such attitude because it realises that United Nations resolutions are nothing but ink on paper, and no real action would be taken to deter it from going ahead with its aggressive policies towards its neighbours. Iran realises that every time it commits a crime against the other countries in the region it escapes punishment from the world community. In addition, Iran has been counting on divisions within the Arab World, and finding solace in the inter-Arab disputes that tend to weaken Arab ranks. Iran is especially encouraged to pursue its aggression on Iraq by continued support it receives from certain Arab states which have been supplying arms to the Iranian regime. As we said, we are not surprised by Iran's actions but rather by the attitudes of certain Arab countries and by the continued divisions among Arab leaders.

#### *Sawt Al Shaab: Iraq defends the nation*

IN its continued and obstinate fighting against the Iranian aggressors, Iraq has been transformed into a formidable fortress, defending the Arab Nation and thwarting the dreams and ambitions of the Tehran regime. The people of Iraq are living through the most crucial time in their history and the armed forces who have been fighting the enemy for seven years have scored legendary successes and victories over the aggressors and the invaders. Every Iraqi is fully alerted to defend the homeland and every soldier is willing to sacrifice his soul for this noble cause. The Iraqi-Iranian conflict has drawn the attention of certain people who are keen on protecting Arab land; and perhaps King Hussein's been the first voice to be raised in the Arab World, calling on Arabs to defend Iraqi territory and so protect Arab order from the looming danger. The heroic struggle which the Iraqi people are waging in the face of the Iranian onslaught should prompt the whole Arab Nation to take immediate action and to rally forth in defence of Arab territory now being exposed to external aggression.

## Lessons from the U.S.-ANC dynamic

By Rami G. Khouri

I was intrigued, and pleased, to hear the announcement a few weeks ago that United States Secretary of State George Shultz would meet in Washington this week with the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr. Oliver Tambo. The United States for many years steadfastly refused to have any contact with the ANC, professing that it was a movement that engaged in violence and had dubious contacts with the Soviet Union.

The American change of policy on contacts with the ANC was slow to materialise, but now that it has taken place it is appropriate to commend the United States for a move that is eminently sensible in moral terms, and constructive in political terms.

When asked why the United States now sought to make the ANC a major player in the South African diplomatic equation, a State Department spokesman sensibly replied that the United States was not making the ANC a major player, but that the ANC already was a player that had to be figured into the political action.

I raise the point not so much because of its implications for the South Africa situation, but rather for the interesting parallel between the U.S. contacts with the ANC and U.S. lack of contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The obvious question that presents itself is: If Washington has started a dialogue with the ANC, why doesn't it start a similar dialogue with the PLO? Are there similarities between the two situations? Should Arab moderates take heart from the American-ANC dynamic, and expect that it is not long before Washington and the PLO sit around a table and talk about topics of mutual interest?

It would be naive to jump to optimistic conclusions. But the Shultz-Tambo meeting should certainly be taken for a significant move forward by the United States — a courageous and realistic move that we should applaud.

There remain, however, substantial differences between the American view of the ANC and the American view of the PLO — differences that highlight the capacity of the United States to engage simultaneously in a policy of enlightenment and realism in one part of

the world, and of hypocrisy and cowardice in another.

The United States has always maintained that it would never engage in dialogue with the PLO until the PLO accepted Israel's right to exist and renounced the use of violence and terror. No such criteria of political legitimacy have ever been laid down for American talks with the ANC, however. One wonders: Why?

The answer lies not in the realm of morality, because the moral claims of the black South Africans for equal political rights in their own country and the Palestinian claim for self-determination in Palestine are more or less identical.

Rather, the answer lies in the realm of political expediency. Within the American political context, it is politically more productive to support the ANC rather than the white minority government of South Africa. Conversely, it is more fruitful for an American politician to support Israel's rights over the Palestinians' right of national self-determination.

The interesting thing about the U.S.-ANC move, in my view, is what it shows about the capacity and the fact of change in Washington's policy. It is noteworthy that the American government did change its policy, and has initiated contacts with the ANC at the highest level, after refusing to do so for many years.

Is there room, therefore, for morality in the conduct of foreign policy — even for delayed-action morality that takes many years to self-activate? The ANC held firm to its position and refused to bow to American demands. In the end, the United States saw the fight, and reached out to the ANC.

The PLO and the Arabs as a whole, without exactly jumping for joy, should take heart from this development and learn from the ANC's track record. It is interesting how close the PLO and the ANC are in their adherence to political programmes that seek to achieve the national rights of their people, while also accepting the political and human rights of their enemies.

Just as the ANC has repeatedly assured the world that white South Africans would enjoy rights and one-person one-vote privileges in a

democratic South Africa, so has the PLO offered political programmes over the years that are based on the rights of Israelis and Palestinians to share the land of Palestine according to the same principles.

When the American-Israeli combine rejected the Palestinian proposal of a secular democratic state in all of Palestine, in which Christians, Muslims and Jews would have equal rights, the Palestine national movement and the Arab states offered the idea of Palestinian-Israeli coexistence in two separate states — the Israeli within their pre-1967 borders, and the Palestinians in a sovereign state in the West Bank and Gaza, perhaps confederated with Jordan or other Arab states.

This, too, has been generally rejected by the American and Israeli leadership over the years. The Americans still insist that the PLO must first recognise Israel's "right to exist" before the PLO can be engaged as a credible diplomatic partner.

Why has the United States, then, suddenly embraced the ANC as a diplomatic protagonist, without having asked the ANC a priori to recognise the legitimacy of the white minority government of South Africa? Why has the United States talked to the ANC without demanding that the ANC cease its armed struggle in South Africa?

Good questions, I would have thought, for an American nation that prides itself not only on its diplomatic fortitude, but on the fact that its diplomacy is based on a foundation of consistent moral principles. Perhaps after Mr. Shultz comes out of his meetings with Mr. Tambo next week, he might give us some answers.

He has shown, in his dialogue with the ANC, that he and his country have the capacity to apply the principles of what is morally right to policies that are politically productive. One looks forward to the application of this same strand of ethical politics to American involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Or will the decision to talk to the ANC simply accentuate the double standards that the United States has always applied to the Palestinian people and their national rights?

our rapid-deployment concepts, we have conducted a number of successful exercises with friendly regional states. Part of our continuing plan to assist regional states defend more effectively against Soviet aggression calls for the forward deployment, in peace-time, of certain Central Command forces. To date, political problems and access limitations have limited our personnel to ensure local security.

Throughout Southwest Asia, the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa, we are confronted by the willingness of several nations (in and outside these regions) to use terrorism as an instrument of national policy. Not only must we counter the terrorist threat; we must also discourage certain states from supporting such activity.

addition, Iranian support for subversion threatens the stability of the entire region. Our challenge is to help our friends in the region preserve their freedom and to ensure free world access to Gulf oil, if need be by countering threats from the Soviet Union.

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4—Special programmes Outside the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programme, we are cooperating with several regional states such as Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Egypt, India, and Israel to improve their defence capabilities and enhance the ability of U.S. forces to respond to contingencies. Examples of such cooperation are the continued deployment of E-3 AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia to support regional stability and freedom of navigation in the Gulf; an agreement with Oman that allows us temporary access to its facilities in the event we are asked to respond to a regional crisis; and defence industrial cooperation programmes with Egypt and Pakistan. With Israel, we have the Free Trade Area Agreement, which guarantees Israeli access to U.S. markets, and the U.S.-Israel Memorandum of Agreement, which allows Israel to compete with U.S.-furnished DOD contracts, and U.S. firms to compete for Israeli government contracts. 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## Australian media face shakeup after takeover battle

By Francis Daniel  
Reuters

**SYDNEY** — The Australian media face a far-reaching shake-up with business tycoon Rupert Murdoch poised to gain control of the country's largest newspaper group, market analysts said on Jan. 16.

Murdoch emerged the winner of a six-week battle for the group, the Herald and Weekly Times (HWT), when his arch-rival, Robert Holmes A Court, announced a decision to withdraw his takeover bid.

Murdoch, born in Australia but now an American citizen, would have to make major structural changes to the group to adhere to the broadcasting and television act which restricts foreign ownership of local broadcasting interests to 15 per cent, the analysts said.

Government legislation is also pending in parliament to restrict ownership of newspapers and television and radio stations, which would further place a burden on Murdoch's expanding Australian media empire, they

said.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke gave an assurance on Jan. 16, that there would be no government intervention as long as Murdoch's takeover met all legal requirements.

Holmes A Court said in a radio interview that a single trans-Atlantic telephone call with Murdoch in New York helped reach a "sensible compromise" in the multi-billion dollar battle that has rocked the Australian stock markets.

Under the compromise, Holmes A Court will give up his interests in HWT in favour of Murdoch, who has offered 2.3 billion dollars (1.6 billion U.S.).

Holmes A Court would sell to Murdoch, his TPC subsidiary West Australian Newspapers Ltd. and its television station in Melbourne for \$400 million (300 million U.S.).

Holmes A Court, regarded as the richest man in the country, would make an estimated profit of 100 million dollars (65 million U.S.) selling his HWT holdings to Murdoch.

Murdoch, who owns the world's largest media empire, including major newspaper and broadcasting interests in the United States and Britain, would gain control of about 75 per cent of the Australian media industry, market analysts said.

The deal would also restore a family connection — Sir Keith Murdoch, the tycoon's father, headed the Herald group until his death in 1952. A Sydney newspaper commented that Sir Keith was still regarded as the patriarch of the organisation.

"It would be wrong to deny that it is an emotional moment for me," Murdoch said when he first announced his bid for the HWT on December 3.

HWT controls 14 metropolitan newspapers in five state capitals and television stations in Melbourne and Adelaide. Murdoch already owns News Corporation, the second largest domestic media group.

Describing the sudden end of the see-saw takeover battle, Holmes A Court said: "All the

essential ingredients were agreed within a single telephone call."

"It was possible because Rupert Murdoch is a clear thinker and he is not petty in his commercial negotiations. Both of us gave way and reached a sensible compromise."

Holmes A Court agreed, however, that Murdoch's acquisition of HWT would involve "some restructuring" to meet media ownership regulations.

The Trade Practices Commission (TPC) has also been looking into the takeover bid, but Holmes A Court said these hurdles could be overcome without much difficulty.

The takeover has created a public controversy with journalists, trade union and community organisations expressing fears over a growing concentration of the domestic media.

The Australian Journalists Association (AJA) said the Holmes A Court-Murdoch deal did not alter its opposition to the takeover and it would take the issue to the TPC.

## Eureka catches Europeans' imagination

By Milan Ruzicka  
The Associated Press

**BRUSSELS, Belgium** — Eureka, Europe's high-tech cooperation programme, has made a better-than-expected start in streamlining national research, officials

say. Daniel Cloquet, an official at the Union of EC Industries (UNICE), said he prefers a maximum of 30 per cent to come from governments, but that financial aid is not the programme's biggest drawing card.

"At least, not yet. Many companies think the most important element is the commitment by governments to ensure the commercial success (of Eureka research)," he said.

"The role of a matchmaker is probably more important than money, especially for small and medium-sized firms," Cloquet said.

He said private loans and venture capital will be the largest sources of funding, outside government subsidies and the participants' own financial commitments.

UNICE wants public financing for Eureka projects to depend on the technological and financial risks and not to exceed 30 per cent, he said.

The EC commission, which

wants to launch its own 7.7-billion-ECU (\$8.3-billion) five-year high-tech research programme, has given Eureka a lukewarm welcome. Publicly, the commission, a Eureka member, says its programme would complement Eureka's.

But privately, officials complain Eureka encroaches on EC

territory and draws public funds away

from research that would benefit the entire EC, rather than participating companies only.

One official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said more than half of Eureka's 72 initial programmes at least partly duplicate EC-backed research.

France and West Germany each have pledged more than \$200 million to Eureka, far more than any other country, and are among the staunchest opponents of the EC programme.

Researchers seeking EC funds complain of complex rules for participating in its programme, saying they are forced to publish their findings and are granted only limited ownership rights to their inventions.

Eureka, on the other hand, is fairly unstructured. It has no headquarters apart from a sparsely decorated office in Brussels that serves as a secretariat.

Any government, even those outside Europe, can join without having to participate in a project. Canada has earmarked \$20 million for Canadian companies that may want to join Eureka.

The EC official said that because of this loose structure, companies might use Eureka participation as a cloak for anti-competitive activities.

## Who rules Britain? Behind politicians are the Mandarins

By James M. Perry  
The Wall Street Journal

**LONDON** — In an episode of "Yes, Prime Minister," BBC-TV's smash comedy show, Sir Geoffrey Hastings, head of Britain's ultra-secret spy-catching organisation, comes calling on Prime Minister Jim Hacker with an appealing tale.

One of his predecessors as head of MI5 was himself a spy. Sir Geoffrey reveals.

"How much did he tell the Russians?" asks the prime minister.

"That hardly matters," says Sir Geoffrey, noting that with all the traitor-spies that preceded him there wasn't much left to tell. "The point is, he was one of us. He joined MI5 straight out of Oxford. Been in the civil service all his life."

The fictional colleague in the TV show was a "mandarin." Mandarins — and surely they are patriots these days — do exist in real life. While other countries may have their own civil-service elites, the mandarins are uniquely British; there is nothing else quite like them. There are 41 of them, permanent secretaries at the top

of the civil-service heap-of-secrecy, privileged, highly educated.

### Real ruling class?

Some critics maintain they are Britain's real ruling class, responsible in no small measure for the nation's political and economic decline since World War II.

They have been in the news lately. The greatest mandarin of them all, Sir Roger Armstrong, the cabinet secretary and head of the domestic civil service, recently spent a lot of time and energy attempting to convince skeptical Australian judges that a book by a former MI5 agent shouldn't be published. Down Under because it contains high-risk information and would encourage other retired agents to peddle their memoirs.

Nice touch in the truth-may-be-stranger-than-fiction department: The book suggests that the late Sir Roger Hollis, a former head of MI5, was a Soviet agent.

The Australians enjoyed the spectacle of the elegant Sir Robert squirming under cross-examination by Malcolm

Tumblin, a hard-nosed Australian lawyer representing Peter Wright, the retired MI5 agent who wants his book published. A judge is expected to rule soon.

Some day to enter standard books of quotations was Sir Robert's admission that sometimes in his role as chief mandarin he had to be "economical with the truth."

Who are they?

So who are these mandarins (the name, used informally, originally referred to senior bureaucrats in the old Chinese empire)?

They are very high-ranking, permanent civil servants who lay out the options to the politicians. They aren't supposed to make policy, but they often point their bosses subtly in the "right" direction.

Sir Robert Cooper, a former permanent secretary at the Defence Ministry, says they represent continuity. "Politicians come and go. The permanent secretaries are there for life," he says.

Clive Ponting, a high-ranking civil servant for 15 years until he was arrested, tried — and

acquitted — for leaking state documents to a member of Parliament, says the selection system has hardly changed since it was first devised 130 years ago. It involves a highly selective complex of tests and interviews by senior civil servants that tends to favour candidates from Oxford and Cambridge. And it yields, he says, an "amateur administrative elite" in an age that requires highly skilled professionals.

The successful mandarins," says Peter Hennessy, a British political commentator, "rise to the top as masters of ceremony for the ministers."

Sir Robert Armstrong is a classic example. He went to Eton College and then on to Oxford, where he studied Greek and Latin. He's famous for his memos, until not long ago writing them with a quill pen. Civil servants, he once said, "are those who serve the Crown with the pen rather than the sword."

But Sir Robert may be a hit of a museum piece. The cachet that has been attached to joining the civil service may be breaking down. "Everybody at Oxford and Cambridge," says Mr. Hennessy, "now wants to be a merchant banker."

## Greenpeace sets sail for the white continent

Dal Hayward reports on a risky polar winter research campaign, organised by Greenpeace in its quest to make sure Antarctica becomes a world park and not a sparring ground for exploitation.

If the polar ice cap at Antarctica were to melt, it is estimated the oceans of the world would rise 300ft. Any upset in the fragile ecology of Antarctica could seriously disturb weather patterns and ocean food supplies in ocean currents as far as the northern hemisphere.

The environmental group Greenpeace believes the future of world's last great wilderness area is already at risk and it has made Antarctica its most urgent conservation campaign.

As part of that campaign a specially-strengthened 603-tonne converted tug, bearing the familiar Greenpeace rainbow on its bow, sailed recently from Christchurch, New Zealand, hoping to establish the first non-government scientific research base for a party of four to winter over in Antarctica.

A similar attempt which failed last year brought heavy criticism

from New Zealand and Australian government ministers, Antarctic organisation officials and other conservation groups.

The science ministers of both Australia and New Zealand bluntly told the Greenpeace expedition to turn back before their ship was trapped in the ice. Greenpeace officials admit that last year's expedition was not properly prepared but claim this one is different.

This year's expedition carries a helicopter capable of lifting 1,200-lbs at a time, which means it can start off-loading supplies and equipment while the vessel is still 20 km from Cape Evans on Ross Island, where the shore party will land.

A fabricated five-room base was designed in West Germany to withstand the rigours of a polar winter and Greenpeace claims it exceeds the British Antarctic survey requirements.

Greenpeace argues that future mining or drilling pose the most serious threat to Antarctica and will inevitably disrupt the wildlife and the ecology.

A major oil spillage of a rogue well pouring out oil in winter

would create a disaster which could affect the whole world, Mr. Wilkinson says. Oil pollution would take longer to break down in the polar region, because of the climate, than anywhere else in the world.

Some scientists suggest an oil spill could take hundreds of years to disperse. "We say don't tamper with something the world knows little about, but the future of the area is threatened by talk now being held behind closed doors," Mr. Wilkinson says.

The tug Greenpeace will take about two weeks to reach Ross Island — and that will require considerable luck and a relatively ice-free Ross Sea. Thick pack ice could throw the whole plan into jeopardy — last year Ross Island was completely inaccessible.

"We know there are a lot of risks but we are well prepared. If we can gain world support to have Antarctica turned into a world park all the risks will be worthwhile," says Mr. Wilkinson — Financial Times feature.

## Oxford prepares to elect new chancellor

By Brian Mooney  
Reuters

**OXFORD, England** — Graduates of Oxford University, one of Britain's intellectual powerhouses, are revelling in high-level intrigue as they elect a new chancellor to replace Harold Macmillan, the late Earl of Stockton.

The contest to fill Oxford's top post, held by the former Conservative prime minister for 26 years until his death on December 29, has developed into a political high-roller because the voting next March will be open to some 40,000 electors, about half of the university's living alumni.

Many of them hold key positions in Britain in politics, industry, and the professions. Others are scattered around the world in more than 100 countries, including a handful from the eastern bloc.

The chancellorship is purely honorary. Chancellors receive no salary and are expected to pay their own expenses.

Their duties are hardly arduous — conferring honorary degrees on foreign and national dignitaries in June each year robed in medieval gown and cap at a ceremony conducted in Latin and known by the Greek word *encantra* (recess).

But the post is traditionally given by a top statesman or person of similar rank and candidates

zoomed this time include heir to the throne Prince Charles, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and three of her predecessors and Lord Hailsham, the lord chancellor.

The non-resident job, first held by Bishop Robert Grosseteste in 1233, is considered important because the chancellor is the university's standard bearer to the outside world.

But no one fails to see the light side of the contest.

"A striking feature about this election is that it is uniquely unimportant. There will be 300 great issues at stake," Oxford's professor of modern history Norman Stone told Reuters.

At the same time, the choice of a new chancellor is being taken seriously both in Oxford and among former students. The prospect of a general election this year has only added to the political spice and as term resumes in Oxford, dons are hard at work at their favourite game — election intrigue and political in-fighting.

"It would not be beyond Thatcher to rather enjoy the prospect of such sweet revenge," one of her Conservative colleagues in parliament told Reuters.

But others doubted that she would want to risk putting forward her name in an election year.

Two former Conservative prime ministers, Edward Heath and Lord Home, and former Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson — all Oxford graduates — are also being tipped as

candidates. If elected, Lord Wilson would be Oxford's first Socialist chancellor.

But college presidents and senior tutors, who claim to have their finger on the electoral pulse, say Heath and Wilson are both discounted and that Home is a distant outsider.

They see the most likely candidates as Lord Carrington, the former foreign secretary and current secretary general of NATO, and Roy Jenkins, a former Labour cabinet minister and first leader of the breakaway Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Allowances could be made for the fact that Carrington was not an Oxford man. Two previous distinguished chancellors, the Duke of Wellington and Oliver Cromwell, were also non-Oxonians.

The statutes do not stipulate that candidates must be from Oxford. The only qualification is that they be nominated by several members of convocation.

A left-wing faction is thinking of fielding Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

The last election in 1960 was swash with intrigue and claims of good-natured skulduggery. It was a hard-fought affair as Macmillan, the outsider, beat the official university candidate, the philosopher and diplomat Lord Franks, by 1697 votes to 1697.

### ADVERTISEMENT (1)

#### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR: SECRETARIES, DRIVERS AND TECHNICIANS

The following are needed by the UNESCO Regional Office for Education for the Arab States:

(1) SECRETARY (Grade L4, approximate basic starting salary: JD 2900 per annum).

DUTIES: Bilingual secretary to the Director and the tasks include:-

(a) take dictation and type correspondence  
(b) draft routine correspondence in Arabic and English  
(c) maintaining office files, answer queries and receive visitors

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

(a) secondary education and secretarial studies

(b) considerable experience and good knowledge of secretarial work

(c) typing in English and Arabic at test standards

(d) ability to take dictation in English

(e) good knowledge of English and Arabic with ability to draft routine correspondence and to prepare summary translations.

(2) DUPLICATING MACHINE TECHNICIAN (Grade L2, approximate basic starting salary: JD 1800 per annum).

DUTIES: reproduction of reports and documents and the tasks include:-

(a) to operate the offset machine and other equipment for reproduction and photocopy  
(b) to keep in good order materials, instruments and equipment  
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#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED:

(a) secondary education. Technical qualification is an asset

(b) practical experience in reproduction and printing

## Lendl survives challenge to advance to quarterfinals

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — World no. 1 Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia had to survive a testing workout Monday before overcoming American Dan Goldie to advance to the last eight of the \$1.65 million Australian Open tennis championships.

Lendl had to fight for almost three hours before downing the rookie professional 2-6, 6-4, 6-1 (9-7), 6-3.

Three other top players also made their way into the men's singles quarterfinals.

Defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden, the fourth seed, celebrated his 21st birthday with a lopsided 6-1, 6-0, 6-1 fourth-round triumph over 13th seeded American Robert Seguso.

Sixth-seeded Czech Miloslav Mecir and ninth-seeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden also moved into the last eight.

Mecir earned a meeting with Edberg by scoring an impressive 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 victory over Australian Mark Kratzmann, a former junior Wimbledon champion.

Jarryd will face Lendl in the last eight after downing unseeded Australian Peter Doohan, ranked 29th in the world, 6-1, 6-7 (2-7), 6-4, 7-6 (7-2).

No women's singles were scheduled Monday, the eighth day of the tournament, which is being

played at Kooyong for the last time.

Lendl, 26, a U.S. resident, didn't have such an easy time with Goldie as expected. Goldie, 23, played superbly in the first set, and led Lendl 5-1 in the third set tiebreak before finally succumbing to big Czech's relentless power.

Edberg, aiming to win a Grand Slam tournament on grass for the first time, kept his nerve and concentration and clinched the third set with a remarkable diving drop volley after bravely staying off four set points.

Losing the crucial tiebreaker appeared to drain Goldie's confidence and Lendl, the U.S. and French Open champion, assumed complete control, although he only won on his fifth match point as Goldie stubbornly refused to fold.

"He served like a madman early on and it is always a relief to get through a match like that. Only a couple of millimetres separated me from losing that third set," Lendl said.

Goldie said he was encouraged by his performance. "I always felt I could play with the top pros and now I know I can," he said.

Jarryd was always in command against Doohan, who was extremely competitive, but ultimately outgunned.

The Argentine World Cup captain's face, contorted either by joy or pain, is a familiar image. The photographs adorning Monday's Italian newspapers, news and sports pages, unmistakably portrayed a man in difficulty.

Napoli, Maradona's team, beat Brescia 2-1 to stay top of the Italian League. This fact, though, was secondary to the state of Maradona's left ankle, into which two metal screws were inserted in 1983 and which failed him again Sunday when he was carried off after 61 minutes.

"Obviously Brescia knew of the problems my left ankle had been giving me over the past few days and they tormented me," he said. "Was it deliberate? I don't know, but it was certainly malicious. Such things shouldn't happen between people in the same business."

Maradona is expected to be fit to play Udinese in two weeks' time but said he had been advised not to play in a charity match for a South American selection in Japan next Saturday.

Interzonale stayed second in Espanol's five-game winning sequence with a 2-0 home win over Empoli, with the newly-promoted side who began First Division life

### Euro soccer roundup

## Maradona charges injury was 'malicious' damage

LONDON (R) — Diego Maradona, whose footballing career lurches between moments of triumph and agony, claimed his latest injury setback in the Italian Soccer League Sunday amounted to malicious damage.

The Argentine World Cup captain's face, contorted either by joy or pain, is a familiar image. The photographs adorning Monday's Italian newspapers, news and sports pages, unmistakably portrayed a man in difficulty.

Roma's miserable goalless draw against Como was not relieved by news that Polish defender Zbigniew Boniek would be out for month after breaking a toe in

impressively but is now in the lowly category.

AC Milan, though, lost 1-0 to struggling Ascoli, who had not won at home for seven months, and dropped from third to sixth accompanied by cries of "incredible" and "diabolical" from the media.

Roma's miserable goalless draw against Como was not relieved by news that Polish defender Zbigniew Boniek would be out for month after breaking a toe in

Sunday's last timed stage.

Salonen, runner-up last year in a Peugeot but driving a Japanese Mazda this time, finished Sunday's fifth stage 47 minutes 40 seconds behind winning team-mate Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden after three enforced stops because of a fault in the cooling system.

The Finnish driver did not join

the rest of the 144-strong field for the start of Monday morning's two-day "common stage" from Grenoble.

Salonen had been outpaced in

Sunday's opening series of timed

sections by the three Lancias of Italy's Massimo Biasion, France's Bruno Saby and Finland's Juha Kankunen, the reigning world champion.

Frenchman Danny Snoeck also

pulled out when the gear-box of his Mercedes broke in Sunday's last timed stage.

Swede Stig Blomqvist's four-wheel drive Ford Sierra had earlier lost ground because of transmission problems.

Biasion strengthened his overnight lead when he won Monday's first timed section over 32 kilometeres from Saint-Jean-En-Royans, nine seconds ahead of Kankunen and 32 clear of Saby as Lancia once again claimed top three places.

West German Walter Roehrl, four times winner of the Monte Carlo Rally, had to settle for fourth in his Audi, 42 seconds behind Biasion, with Blomqvist fifth a further 11 seconds adrift.

Real Betis stopped third-placed

Espanol's five-game winning

sequence with a 2-0 home win over

Empoli, the newly-promoted side

who began First Division life

Tuesday.

Lakers 115, Bullets 101

Magic Johnson went 6 for 6 in the fourth quarter as Los Angeles outscored Washington 32-20 in the final 12 minutes to beat Washington. Johnson scored 11 of his 26 points in the first six minutes of the final period. Jeff Malone scored 27 and Moses Malone 21 for the Bullets.

Celtics 122, Rockets 99

Boston won for the 11th time in 12 outings as Larry Bird scored 32 points. In their first meeting since last year's NBA championship series, the two teams stayed close for most of the first half until a 15-6 run gave Boston a 61-51 half-time lead. A 16-6 surge early in the third quarter then gave the Celtics a 77-59 advantage and they coasted to victory.

Warriors 116, Blazers 103

Golden State won at Portland for the first time since Dec. 8, 1981 as Joe Barry Carroll scored 36 points and Eric Floyd added 33 points and 10 assists.

Portland 105, Suns 99

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## China expels top scientist from Communist Party

PEKING (R) — China has expelled top scientist Fang Lizhi for causing last month's national student protests by advocating a Western-style democratic system for China, the official New China News Agency said Monday.

Fang, a 51-year-old scholar who has won numerous international awards, was sacked last week as vice-president of the university in the east China city of Hefei where the demonstrations for more democracy and freedom of speech began.

Fang, hailed by some students as China's equivalent to Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, is the second party member to be expelled following the protests which also led to the resignation of party chief Hu Yaobang last Friday.

Leading liberal writer Wang Ruowang was expelled last week for advocating Western ideas in his speeches and writings.

The agency said the party decision had listed "facts showing that he is no longer qualified for party membership," including statements by him that Marxist-Leninism was out of date and of no use as a model for China.

The party statement said that besides stirring students to make trouble, Fang — one of the most brilliant scientists of his generation — had also tried to incite intellectuals against the party, causing "grave consequences."

It said he made many public speeches in recent years which advocated bourgeois liberalisation in opposing the

powerful economic organisation said.

Mr. Tian, on the second day of a 10-day official visit to Japan, told economic leaders China would continue its "open-door" external policy and modernisation of agriculture, industry, defence and technology, the spokesman for Kedlareen — the Federation of Economic Organisations told Reuters.

Chinese students had said that besides actively promoting democracy in his own college, Fang made speeches in campuses in Peking and in the eastern cities of Hangzhou and Shanghai, where tens of thousands took to the streets late last month.

The party statement said students in Hefei demonstrated a day after Fang told them: "Democracy is not a favour bestowed from above, and it should be won by people's own efforts."

It also accused of trying to Westernise China completely and quoted him as saying: "I am for the idea that everybody should join the party to change its true colour. I officially declare that I will change the party."

Before his public disgrace, Fang was hailed by an official academic journal as the kind of intellectual China needs and party officials have in the past also cited him as an "exemplary Communist."

Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said in Tokyo Monday recent student demonstrations in his country will have no effect on Peking's basic policies, a spokesman for Japan's most

radical student leader wanted by the police.

After Park refused to answer questions, the pair tried again to force his head under water, pressing his throat hard against the rim of the bath and throttling him, Kang said.

Kang said the National Police Headquarters deeply regretted the incident and would take measures to prevent further cases

## 6 hurt in Brisbane mailroom blast

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — A package exploded Monday at a mail sorting office and injured six people. An anti-Turkish group claimed responsibility, but police said firecrackers may have gone off accidentally.

The explosion ripped through the Roma Street Mail Exchange at 11:30 a.m., destroying the ground floor, just as sorter Frank Rich placed a large parcel on his desk for examination.

Rich, who was working on overseas parcels in the exchange's customs section, was reported in critical condition at the Royal Brisbane Hospital. Five other workers received minor injuries.

An Australian Post spokesman said there might have been more casualties had the explosion not occurred as shifts changed.

Customs officer Robert Shackelford said he was upstairs when the explosion occurred.

"I was lifted about six inches off my feet. We thought a piece of the mail machinery had exploded and saw smoke coming through the floor," he said. "The air was thick with smoke and the smell of gunpowder."

"People were screaming windows trying to get out," he said.

Police said it may have been a suitcase that exploded.

The building was cordoned off while police and army bomb disposal units checked the building for additional explosives. They exploded another suitcase in a pile of parcels to be processed, but found only clothes inside.

An anonymous telephone caller to the Associated Press in Sydney claimed responsibility on behalf of the Greek-Armenian-Bulgarian Front.

"We are against the growing ties between Australia and Turkey," the man said, and threatened more bombings.

Police said they took the claim seriously but also were working on a theory that firecrackers sent from overseas to celebrate the Chinese New Year may have exploded accidentally.

## Pakistan denies Indian report of troop buildup

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's Armed Forces Monday denied an Indian report that they were massing troops along the frontier between the two rival countries.

"This is all false," Chief Armed Forces spokesman Brig. Siddiqi Saliq told Reuters.

He reiterated charges first made in November that India had concentrated forces along the 3,000-kilometre border, saying all but two divisions of its army were facing Pakistan.

The two countries, which have fought three wars since independence from Britain in 1947, have running disputes over several issues and often swap charges of aggressive intentions.

The Press Trust of India (PTI), which often reflects the New Delhi government's view on sensitive issues, said Sunday that Islamabad had stationed 14 of its 17 divisions along the border.

It had brought forward extra supplies of ammunition, mines, tanks and guns, called up 10,000 reservists and postponed all leave, PTI said. The Indian Defence Ministry declined to comment.

A Western military expert in Islamabad dismissed the PTI charge as "baloney" and said he had seen no evidence to support the allegations.

Pakistan had been carrying out

its normal winter exercises, many of which were held in the border region, but these were mostly over last month, the expert said.

Brig. Saliq said the Pakistani Foreign and Defence ministries were considering issuing a formal contradiction of the Indian report. "We are not reacting to the Indian concentration."

He said that apart from two divisions facing China on India's north-eastern frontier, the entire Indian army was deployed along the Pakistani border, which runs from the Arabian Sea to the heights of the Himalayas.

The Indian army has some 960,000 men compared to Pakistan's 450,000 soldiers, according to estimates of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies.

Pakistan voiced fears about alleged Indian troop concentrations in November.

President and Armed Forces Chief Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said in a newspaper interview that about 14 divisions, the equivalent of the entire Pakistani army, were grouped in India's Rajasthan state.

But he said Pakistan would not be provoked into taking military counter-measures as it was on a "peace offensive" towards its giant neighbour.

## COLUMNS 7G8

### Heart disease kills more in U.S.

MONTEREY, California (AP) — Heart and circulatory diseases will kill almost 1 million Americans this year as the cost of the nation's major cause of death rises to \$85.2 billion, the American Heart Association has said. Nearly \$40,000 of the deaths will occur among 1.5 million heartattack victims, the non-profit group said in releasing its statistical outlook for the year, published in the booklet, "1987 Heart Facts." Because the average heart attack victim waits three hours before seeking help, about 350,000 of them will die before reaching a hospital, the association said.

### Fossil of pterodactyl found in N. Korea

TOKYO (R) — A fossilised tail of a pterodactyl estimated to be 150 million years old has been found in North Korea, the North Korean central news agency reported. The fossil, discovered 40 metres underground in Simju on the west coast, is the first of its kind found in Asia, it said. "The length of its body is short and tail is long. The head is short and high, and the hind legs are very long, the paws being like those of beasts of prey." The agency gave details of its wing structure which it said "proves that pterodactyls lived in our country much longer than those found in other areas."

### 40% of crimes committed by strangers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fewer than half of the 20 million violent crimes in the United States from 1982 through 1984 were by people who were total strangers to the victims, according to a federal study released recently. The survey of 58,000 households conducted twice a year by the Census Bureau found that 46 per cent of robberies, rapes and assaults, including homicides, were committed by people whom the victim did not know, even by sight. "It is often said that the fear of crime is largely a fear of strangers," according to a statement of Steven R. Schlesinger, director of the bureau of justice statistics which issued the report.

### Cities to fight crime in Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — Colombian President Virgilio Barco said his government has allowed cities and towns to set up civilian brigades to fight crime. Barco said the uniformed guards, made up of selected high school graduates and unemployed youths, will receive special training from the national police. The plan is part of wide-ranging decentralisation reforms that Barco explained during a radio and television address. He said the reforms are aimed at giving more power to local town councils. Colombia is plagued by drug-related crime and guerrilla and street violence. About 10,000 murders are reported each year.

### Army fights train rats in China

PEKING (R) — Train passengers in China will no longer have to worry about their toes being nibbled by rats — thanks to a new poison developed by Chinese army doctors. The official New China News Agency has said nearly all China's trains were now rat-free because army doctors had found a super-effective poison to kill the rodents. "China's passenger trains transport one billion people every year and provide abundant food for rats," the agency said, adding that half of the country's trains had been infested with rats which had become immune to normal poisons.

### Bangladesh to hang smugglers

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — The government has said it has decided to institute the death penalty for convicted smugglers. Officials at the president's house told the Associated Press that a cabinet meeting, chaired by President Hussain Muhammad Ershad, agreed to upgrade the maximum penalty for smuggling from seven years' hard labour to death. The minimum punishment will be a two-year jail term, they said. The government recently launched an extensive anti-smuggling campaign amid reports that cheap Indian textiles and consumer goods and Japanese electronics, alcohol and cigarettes have flooded the market. The country's nearly 4,000-square-kilometre border with India and Burma is virtually open, with only a few thousand security officers guarding it.

### Faith healer faces charges

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (AP) — A traditional healer faces a disciplinary committee for allegedly selling secret cures to foreign companies, the Zimbabwe Inter-African news agency has reported. Professor Gordon Chavunduka told some 500 members of the government-recognised Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association (ZINATHA) the action was taken after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe raised complaints about "certain malpractices" by native healers. Chavunduka told the N'Gangas, or "witchdoctors" as they are known in the West, that Barbara Sibanda and her company had sold secret cures and treatments to researchers from countries as far away as Britain, Sweden and the United States.

### Murder collection goes on auction

LONDON (AP) — An array of murder weapons collected by one of Britain's most celebrated trial lawyers goes on auction Friday. The "black museum" of Sir Edward Marshall Hall contains memorabilia he collected from his most famous cases — revolvers, ammunition, daggers and other lethal bric-a-brac. Auctioneers Christie's have said they expected the sale to raise up to 1,200 pounds (\$1,800). Hall, who died in 1927 aged 69, belonged to a tradition of flamboyant barristers in the 1920s, when hangings were frequent and the defendant's fate hung largely on the passion of his attorney's closing speech to the jury.

### Man kills family, self fearing AIDS

VERONA, Italy (AP) — A man police say he killed his wife, young son and himself left a letter saying he feared he had AIDS. The Italian news agency ANSA reported. Police in Verona were quoted as saying there was no medical documentation that the man actually had Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. ANSA said the man, identified as Bruno Anselmi, left a letter saying he had learned about the symptoms from watching a television show on the subject and thought he had the disease.

### Al Ahram launches N. American edition

CAIRO (R) — The authoritative Cairo daily newspaper Al Ahram went on sale Monday in several U.S. and Canadian cities in a new North American edition. Executives said the 11-year-old newspaper printed 5,000 copies in a Long Island plant for circulation in North America at one U.S. dollar per copy. The daily, which often reflects official Egyptian policy, already has some 600 subscribers in North America and hopes to increase sales among an estimated two million Arabs or citizens of Arab origin in the United States and Canada. In mid 1984, Al Ahram started an international edition published in London, but it does not reach North American subscribers on the day of issue. The paper is now printed simultaneously in Cairo, London and New York via satellite links.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION



### New collection charges for international telephone calls

ITEM	COUNTRIES	CHARGES J.D. / MIN			
		standard rate		discounted night rate	
		J.D.	Fils	J.D.	Fils
1	Iraq, Syria	—	300	—	210
2	Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Yemen A.R.	—	450	—	315
3	Algeria, Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen D.R.	—	600	—	420
4	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany D.R., Germany, F.R., Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K., Yugoslavia	1	—	—	700
5	Albania, Azores Island, Canary Islands, Feroe Island, Gibraltar, Greenland, Iceland	1	200	—	840
6	Canada, U.S.A.	1	250	—	875
7	Rest of the World	1	500	1	050

### NOTE:

The discounted night rate applies to calls ending between midnight (00:00 hrs) and 08:00 hrs